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THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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VOL. XII NO. 24

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1975

25¢



BLACK PANTHER PARTY DEMANDS INVESTIGATE THE C.I.A.



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Editorial

JOIN DEMAND FOR C.I.A. PROBE

The demand that a special Congressional committee be formed to fully and freely investigate domestic spying activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) should be taken up and pushed by every American and every organization and group in this country that believes in, advocates and defends Constitutional democracy.

We must not be satisfied with promises of existing Senate or House committees or subcommittees, whose job it has been all along to keep an eye on and monitor intelligence operations, to do the job. The head of one such committee admitted on the *Today* show this week that he knew of such activities before *The New York Times* exposure. His committee's failure to act, therefore, makes it a party to the illegal activity. The American people can hardly expect that committee to forcibly pursue investigation of a matter that exposes its failure.

We must neither be silenced by arguments, already being made, that public investigation of illegal domestic spying by the CIA would endanger the country's national security. It was in the name of the "national security" that Nixon and the Watergaters criminally assaulted the basic rights of millions of Americans and threatened to lead this country headlong into open fascism.

The Watergate investigation established for many of us that the real danger to this country's national security came from Nixon and his band of criminals, and not from the McGovernites, the Peaceniks and the Black militants against whom their conspiracy was allegedly aimed.

Only when the entire American people are convinced of this truth will the job begun with the Watergate investigation be completed. A special investigation of the CIA's domestic spying activity would contribute to this end.

The Black Panther Party is prepared to provide a Congressional investigation committee and the American people with our firsthand knowledge of CIA "intelligence" activity that contributed to the brutal assassination of more than two dozen members of our Party and a variety of other assaults against our Party and its friends with the objective of our destruction. □



"Hi ya fellas.

I'm your new President,

er... Vice-President."

Letters to the Editor

Revolutionary Greetings,

Once again I am asking would you my comrades please print the following in your Black Panther Intercommunal News Service, because what I am about to convey is being palliated from the peoples:

We appeal to you for aid!

February 1975, the state of Pennsylvania will open the new maximum security facility at "Fairview State Hospital"; presently used for the criminally insane!! (who's really crazy!!!!!!)

The purpose for this hideous facility is to inhabitate the alleged pseudo incorrigibles now incarcerated in the state's five (5) correctional institutions throughout Pennsylvania.

We (possible candidates) claim that the state's selection process will not only be prejudicial, but diabolical as well.

The program is solely to change a man's way of thinking; and to leave him barren of his manly instincts and responsibilities.

Psycho surgery ("lobotomies") and other behavior modification programs (genocide) will be forcibly implemented to deter or terminate a man's free will of thoughts and creative thinking. To speak up against maltreatment or protect yourself when you are approached in a vicious and belligerent manner, you will indubitably become a candidate for Pennsylvania's new genocidal program.

We need the people's support. If we allow this replica of Nazi Germany to exist in this country, then the six (6) million Jews killed in the concentration camps of Germany will look like a "world's fair" next to the atrocities planning to be prolifically introduced in Amerikkka's future.

Please write letters of protest to:

Governor Milton Shapp
Main Capital Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17210

For additional information write these following brothers:

1. Randy Jackson #F2304
2. Charles Cooper #H-9306
3. Albert X. Ford #1257

Address is the same for all three: Drawer K, Dallas, Penn. 18612

"In Solidarity and Strength"
Bro. Kool



MORE LETTERS
ON PAGE 22

COMMENT

N.E.A. DENIES REVERSE DISCRIMINATION CHARGES

Charging that "ingrained prejudice" is behind complaints of "reverse discrimination," a recent release by the NEA reports on a statement made by NEA President James A. Harris last week in reply to one by Peter E. Holmes, director of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Office of Civil Rights:

Recent complaints of "reverse discrimination" against White men "reveal a peculiarly ingrained type of prejudice," National Education Association President James A. Harris charged today, adding that some people "simply can't bring themselves to believe that White males aren't always more qualified."

Harris made the charge in the wake of an announcement by Peter E. Holmes, director of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Office of Civil Rights, concerning college employment practices. Holmes indicated that federal affirmative action guidelines were being widely misinterpreted — there is no requirement that less-qualified women and minority group members be hired over White males, he said.

Holmes' announcement came after several dozen prominent university professors complained to President Ford that the federal government's affirmative action program is "unjust and discriminatory."

Harris pointed out that NEA has never been under the impression that college affirmative action programs called for a drop in employee quality. "On the contrary," he said, "fully qualified women and minorities have been systematically excluded from top faculty jobs while preference was given to White males."

If women or minorities win top jobs, some people assume that standards must have been lowered, Harris commented.

The NEA leader warned that "we must not allow the HEW statement to be used as a new defense for the old bigoted thinking." □

THE BLACK PANTHER

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B.P.P. MEMBERS HELD IN CONTINUING PLOT TO DISCREDIT PARTY

(Oakland, Calif.) — Four Black Panther Party members arrested early Saturday morning, December 21, in a continuing effort by Oakland and California State Police to harass, intimidate, discredit and destroy the Black Panther Party, are confined in Santa Rita Prison on bail totaling \$40,000.

George Robinson, the fifth Party member arrested in the incident in back of the LampPost Bar and Restaurant, was released on \$3,000 bail last Thursday.

The five — Robert Heard, Larry Henson, Lonnie Darden, Flores Forbes and George Robinson — were held on charges including attempted robbery and assault with a deadly weapon. According to Oakland police, a complaint against the five brothers was signed on Monday, December 23, by one Leonard Jenkins.

ARRAIGNMENT

Municipal Court Judge Courtland Arne set the arraignment for January 10, but refused to reduce the brothers' bail at the hearing last Thursday. The bail stands as follows: Mr. Heard's at \$15,000; Mr. Henson's and Mr. Darden's at \$10,000; and Mr. Forbes' at \$5,000.

Police reports of the events leading to the arrest of the five Party members "have distorted and twisted those events in an attempt to justify in the eyes of the public the continuing efforts to harass, intimidate, discredit and destroy the Black Panther Party," said David Du Bois, Official Spokesman of the Black Panther Party, at a press conference in the Party Central Headquarters last week.

Mr. Du Bois described what happened:

"Near closing time last Saturday morning, as patrons were leaving Jimmy Ward's LampPost Bar and Restaurant in downtown Oakland, an employee from the kitchen exited from the rear and observed two persons attempting to break into a house behind the LampPost, used as a storehouse for LampPost supplies.

"Employees of the LampPost immediately gave chase, capturing one of the two. As the individual was being questioned, an unmarked car with two

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY DEMANDS

INVESTIGATE THE C.I.A.

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Black Panther Party demands that Congress form a special committee to investigate the recently published charges of domestic spying by the Central Intelligence Agency.

"The Black Panther Party is the only organization specifically named as a target of the illegal CIA intelligence activity in *The New York Times* report that broke the story," said David G. Du Bois, Official Spokesman of the Party, in a statement last week.

"Our experience in the period of wide scale police assaults against our Party, resulting in the murder and assassination of more than two dozen members of our Party, the wounding and maiming of countless others and the general harassment, intimidation and slander of both members and friends of the Black Panther Party, long ago convinced us of CIA involvement."

Mr. Du Bois continued: "We join those who call for a massive, independent Congressional investigation, outside the framework of existing Senate and House bodies, whose efforts would principally be concerned with covering up their failure to have acted prior to *The New York Times* disclosures."

The Black Panther Party Spokesman asserted that "the work of the special Congressional committee that investigated the Watergate scandal established beyond a shadow of doubt the great value to the American people of such independent Congressional investigations in uncovering the rampant violations of Constitutional guarantee that



Los Angeles police gather in front of the South California Black Panther Party Office shortly before they attacked it in 1969.

accompanied and were a reaction to the great upsurge of popular resistance to the Vietnam War; an upsurge that was inspired by and followed hard on the heels of the great civil rights movement sparked by courageous and determined Black youths."

Mr. Du Bois concluded: "The Black Panther Party was one among many of yesterday's victims of these crimes committed in the name of 'national security.' Unless action is taken to guarantee that these crimes are uncovered and thereby more vigilantly guarded against, the whole American people will be tomorrow's victims."

In the 1947 law that created the CIA, it is clearly stipulated that its intelligence gathering and dissemination activities should proceed, "provided, that the Agency shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers, or internal security functions..."

The New York Times story, appearing in the Sunday edition of December 22, charges that the CIA directly violated its charter by conducting "massive illegal domestic intelligence operations," during the Nixon Administration against the antiwar movement, Black militants and other "dissidents."

Quoting "well-placed government sources," which the paper does not name, *The New York Times* reports that intelligence files on at least 10,000 American citizens were maintained by a special unit of the CIA, that was reporting directly to Richard Helms, then the Director of Central Intelligence and now U.S. Ambassador to Iran.

According to the report, in 1969 and 1970, the CIA was asked by the White House to determine whether foreign governments were supplying undercover agents and funds to antiwar groups and "Black Panther groups in the United States." The paper continues that those studies conducted by CIA officials concluded that there was no evidence of foreign support.

Times sources claim that the domestic operations of the CIA "started as a foreign intelligence operation and it bureaucratically grew." The sources told *The Times* that along with assembling the domestic intelligence dossiers (files), the CIA's Counterintelligence Department, under James Angleton, began recruiting informants to infiltrate "some of the more militant dissident groups."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

F.B.I. ALLOWED TO SPY ON Y.S.A.

(Washington, D.C.) - Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall denied an appeal by the Young Socialist Alliance to bar the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from spying on its convention in St. Louis, Missouri. The convention opened on December 28.

The YSA had sought to bar undercover FBI agents from attending the meeting on the charge that their presence would affect attendance and information gathered would be supplied by the FBI to employers of those attending. The Federal District Court in New York City had granted the ban.

Justice Marshall's ruling stipulated that transmission of any information obtained at the convention to nongovernmental entities was forbidden and this was a condition of his ruling.

After Justice Marshall ruled on the matter, lawyers for the YSA took the matter to Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., but he refused to hear the case.

NEW S.A.F.E. CLUB TO HOLD NEW YEAR'S DANCE

(Oakland, Calif.) - The newly formed Seniors Against a Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Club will hold a New Year's dance on Saturday, January 4, from 2:30 to 5:30 p.m. at the Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street.

Entertainment for the special event will be provided by a guest band directed by Brother Amos M. White, who is a member of the Retired Musicians Union. The menu will include barbecued chicken, baked chicken, rice, mixed vegetables, hot buttered rolls, tossed green salad, pound cake, vanilla ice cream, coffee, tea, and homemade fruit juice. Admission will be free.

The S.A.F.E. Club is an extension of the S.A.F.E. Program, which is primarily concerned with providing legal and other counseling services to senior citizens. The Club will meet monthly and will be engaged in a number of activities directed toward senior citizens who are ill and shut in.

Included among the Club's activities will be making greeting cards, growing plants, knitting, sewing, and arts and crafts, such as making jewelry boxes. In the



Four members of the Seniors Against a Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Club sit in a meeting at the Community Learning Center where the S.A.F.E. Club is housed.

spring, the Club plans to plant vegetables in the courtyard at the Learning Center.

Ms. Arlene Clark, coordinator of the S.A.F.E. Program, explained that activities such as these provide meaningful experiences for senior citizens, many of whom have a great deal of free time. "They like to get involved and help people," Sister Clark said. She added that the monthly meetings also give senior citizens the rare opportunity to visit with each other.

Periodically, the S.A.F.E. Club will host luncheons to which it will invite other senior citizens clubs. Guest speakers from various community organizations will

address the seniors on topics of concern to the overall community.

In addition to making birthday cards for sick and shut-in senior citizens, the S.A.F.E. Club will further serve the community by writing letters to brothers and sisters in prisons and jails.

The Club members are enthusiastic supporters of Ms. Elaine Brown in her candidacy for the Third District of the Oakland City Council and will be active in organizing senior citizens in support of her. They will be particularly involved in getting unregistered voters in their communities registered before the April municipal elections and getting voters out to the polls. □



"Until We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album weave a beautiful tapestry of protest against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves engulfed in a flow of emotion as Elaine's melodic voice works its magic. Once you have heard "Until We're Free", you will understand why Huey P. Newton says: "A consuming talent, a total dedication and a proven commitment are combined in Elaine Brown, making her the first, genuine People's Artist America has produced."

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BY ELAINE BROWN
Album produced and distributed
by MOTOWN RECORD CORP.



ELAINE BROWN, SON OF MAN TEMPLE SINGERS FEATURED AT TEMPLE CELEBRATION

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Son of Man Temple Sunday Celebration last week featured Ms. ELAINE BROWN, candidate for Oakland City Council, singing several moving selections. Also performing were the SON OF MAN TEMPLE SINGERS.

The warm and enthusiastic audience heard such selections from Ms. Brown as "All the Young and Fine Men," "Jonathan," and "I Know Who You Are." The Son of Man Temple Singers gave creative renditions of such songs as "Everything Must Change," "Imagination" and "People Get Ready."

The service was dedicated to the Free Busing to Prisons Program, which provides free transportation to prisons and enables families and friends of prisoners to maintain contact through regular visits to prisons.

THIS WEEK IN



BLACK HISTORY

JANUARY 6, 1773

Massachusetts slaves petitioned the legislature for freedom on January 6, 1773. There is a record of eight petitions during the Revolutionary War period.

JANUARY 1, 1804

Jean Jacques Dessalines proclaimed the independence of Haiti, the second republic in the Western Hemisphere, on January 1, 1804.

JANUARY 1, 1854

On January 1, 1854, Lincoln University, the first Black college was founded as Ashmun Institute in Chester County, Pa.

JANUARY 1, 1863

President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation which freed the slaves in rebel states with the exception of 13 parishes (including New Orleans) in Louisiana, 48 counties in West Virginia, and 7 counties (including Norfolk) in eastern Virginia on January 1, 1863. The Proclamation did not apply to slaves in the border states.

JANUARY 5, 1943

One of the most famous scientists, of all time, Dr. George Washington Carver, died at the age of 79 in Tuskegee, Alabama, on January 5, 1943.

JANUARY 7, 1955

Marian Anderson made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera House as Ulrica in Verdi's *Masked Ball* on January 7, 1955. She was the first Black singer in the company's history.

JANUARY 3, 1961

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., the Black congressman from Harlem, became chairman of the Education and Labor Committee of the House of Representatives on January 3, 1961.

MRS. DU BOIS RETURNING TO U.S.

(Cairo, Egypt) — Shirley Graham DuBois, widow of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, will be returning to the United States in January to teach creative writing during the Spring semester at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

Mrs. DuBois, author of eleven books, resides in Cairo, Egypt, where she has lived since her expulsion from Ghana following the coup that overthrew the government of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah in 1966.

Mrs. DuBois is the author of fictionalized biographies for younger readers of several outstanding Black personalities.



SHIRLEY GRAHAM Du BOIS, wife of the late great historian and thinker **DR. W.E.B. Du BOIS**.

They include George Washington Carver, Frederick Douglass, Phyllis Wheatley, Benjamin Banneker, Paul Robeson, and Gamal Abdul Nasser. Her intimate and moving, personalized biography of her illustrious husband has been enthusiastically received by reviewers and readers alike.

Her first published novel, *Zulu Heart*, was recently released by The Third Press. A biography of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere is due for release soon by the same publisher. Mrs. DuBois is currently at work on a book on the women in China.

Mrs. DuBois recently returned to Cairo from an extended visit to China (her sixth) where she collected materials for her book on the women of China. She was accompanied on her trip by her brother, Lorenzo Graham and his wife Ruth Morris Graham, both writers of books for children; her son, David G. DuBois, Editor-in-Chief of **THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE** and recently named Official Spokesman of the Black

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ELAINE BROWN'S CANDIDACY PROMPTED BY HER CONCERN OVER OAKLAND CONDITIONS

(Oakland, Calif.) — Ms. Elaine Brown said that, "It is because of my concern over conditions in Oakland today," that she decided to run for Oakland City Council for the Third District. The announcement was made at the new Bench and Bar Restaurant in downtown Oakland, December 23, before an enthusiastic gathering of press, friends and supporters.

Among the conditions cited by Ms. Brown, a Democrat, is Oakland's high unemployment rate, "while police jobs, Port jobs and other city jobs go to non-Oaklanders."

"The women of the city of Oakland, over half the population," says Ms. Brown, "suffer job discrimination in city agencies, unequal pay plans, and lack of child care plans, while many must begrudgingly accept state and federal welfare payments because the city has failed to provide desirous job training and child care programs."

Ms. Brown has long been an outspoken advocate of the rights

of minorities and the poor. Her outstanding work with many different community-based business and social organizations has been noted through the numerous awards she has been given, including the Cal-Pac organization's 1973 Woman of the Year Award.

In April, 1973, Ms. Brown finished a close second with 34,000 votes in a bid for an Oakland City Council seat.

In addition to her many community achievements, Ms. Brown has attended Temple University, Philadelphia's world renowned Conservatory of Music; the University of California at Los Angeles; and Mills College in Oakland.

She is also an accomplished song writer, pianist and singer, presently under contract with Motown Records, Inc., of Los Angeles.

As a world traveler, Elaine has been to Africa, Asia, Russia and Europe.

Says Ms. Brown: "The heads of Oakland's multi-ethnic neighbor-



Ms. ELAINE BROWN

hood residents have been ignored — from the cries of blighted housing and conditions of West Oakland and East Oakland, the failure of the city to be sensitive to the language and cultural concerns in the Fruitvale and Chinatown neighborhoods, to the large corporate takeover in Rockridge and Montclair.

"Home owners and business people in Oakland continue to bear the burden, in the form of higher property taxes, for a failing budget and relaxed tax rates to large utility companies."

"The city police department continues to take larger chunks of tax monies, while the streets remain unsafe for seniors and disabled people who are besieged by muggers and teenagers who are consumed by increasing dope traffic."

"Despite the fact that Oakland has the largest containerized port on the Pacific coast, our port's reserve funds and profits have been ineffectively used in providing needed services for the poor and the expansion of business throughout the city."

"Five years ago, Oakland's budget had a five million dollar surplus; today, there is a deficit."

When asked at the December 23 press conference to give specific evidence of Oakland budget mismanagement, Elaine pointed out that an electrical company that was taken to court for installing faulty wiring and overcharging the city was rehired again to correct a job it had been responsible for messing up.

Ms. Brown also said that there have been interest monies on bank holdings that have been "questionably used," which she would like to investigate further. □



Thousands of people marching in Boston to demand an end to racist attacks.

3 BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS HELD IN CONTEMPT

(Boston, Mass.) — Stubbornly continuing to refuse to support a citywide busing plan for school desegregation here, three members of the Boston School Committee (school board) were held in civil contempt of court last week. (See Ericka Huggins on busing, page 11.)

School Committee member John J. Kerrigan contended while on the stand at the contempt hearing, "There is a lack of honesty in the Black community, particularly in the NAACP (filer

of the original school desegregation suit). We are dealing here with a hostile, militant community."

In holding the three Committee members in contempt, Federal District Judge W. Arthur Garrity said the defendants rejected the plans "not because of any provisions in it, but because it provided for the desegregation, that is, the racial mixing of Black and White students in the city of Boston."

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B.P.P. GUEST EDITS "CoEVOLUTION QUARTERLY"

SURVIVAL PROGRAMS, BOOK EXCERPTS,
MUSIC, ART AND POETRY INCLUDED

(Oakland, California) — The fall issue of the *CoEvolution Quarterly*, guest edited by the Black Panther Party, is an exciting and informative 96 pages of articles on the Party's nearly two dozen, free community-based activities and the writings, songs poetry and art of well known Party members Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician, Elaine Brown, Ericka Huggins, and Emory Douglas.

(The *CoEvolution Quarterly* is a special supplement to the highly popular publication, the *Whole Earth Catalog*, which is a massive listing of alternative survival techniques to the U.S. consumer-oriented society. More than one million copies of its first edition were sold throughout the country.)

The *CoEvolution Quarterly* also contains the widely acclaimed Black Panther Party Position Paper on the Elimination of the Offices of President and Vice-President.

The first section of the magazine presents the Survival Pro-

grams of the Party. As stated in the *Quarterly*, "The programs are meant to meet the needs of the community until we all can move to change social conditions that make it impossible for the people to afford the things they need and desire."

The Survival Programs are explained in detail, including information on the service provided by each program; the minimum equipment and facilities and minimum number of personnel required to run the program; how funds are raised for the maintenance of the program; how the community is organized to become involved; and how the community's consciousness is raised by each program.

Included among the Survival Programs are the Intercommunal Youth Institute; the Community Learning Center, a multipurpose people's institution providing progressive educational, cultural and social activities; the Son of Man Temple; Seniors Against a

Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Program; the People's Free Medical Research Health Clinics and the Sickle Cell Anemia Research Foundation.

The People's Free Ambulance Program; the Free Breakfast for School Children Program; the Free Food Program; the Black Student Alliance; Landbanking; the Free Employment Program; THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE; Cooperative Housing; the Child Development Center; the Free Shoe Program; the Free Clothing program; the Free Plumbing and Maintenance Program; the Free Pest Control Program; the Black Panther Party 10-Point Platform and Program; the Legal Aid and Educational Program, and Organizing A People's Campaign, completes the listing.

Following the comprehensive analysis of the Survival Programs comes the challenging Party Position Paper on the Elimination of the Offices of President and Vice-President, first published in



February, 1974, during the Senate Watergate Investigation Committee's hearings on the Watergate scandal. The Position Paper calls for "justice-minded Americans to take swift action toward abolition of the corrupt executive offices" of President and Vice-President, and presents an insightful historical analysis of the evolution of the Presidency.

Ms. Elaine Brown, a well known Black Panther Party member and a current candidate for the Third District of the Oakland City Council, has written and recorded two highly successful record albums, "Until We're Free" and "Seize the Time." Selections from both albums appear in the *CoEvolution Quarterly*. As Huey P. Newton says, Sister Elaine's albums are "the statement of a revolutionary in words and songs."

POETRY

Equally revolutionary is the poetry of Sister Ericka Huggins, director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, and the art work of world renowned People's Artist, Brother Emory Douglas.

A selection of Brother Emory's drawings are reproduced. The *CoEvolution Quarterly* also contains his classic speech, "Art for the People's Sake," given at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, on October 2, 1972.

The next section of the *CoEvolution Quarterly* presents theoretical writings of the Black Panther Party by Brothers Huey P. Newton and George Jackson, the assassinated Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party. Included in these writings are excerpts from Brother Huey's autobiography, *Revolutionary Suicide*, and from Brother George's last major work completed before his death, *Blood In My Eye*.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

B.P.P. MEMBERS HELD IN CONTINUING PLOT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

uniformed California State Police officers (Robert Oakler and Donald Stickley) drove up, jumped out and held everyone at gun point while they radioed for Oakland police, and the person captured (Leonard Jenkins) was yelling to the police that he had been assaulted.

"When Oakland police arrived on the scene, they refused to listen to or accept the explanation of Mr. Jimmy Ward, owner of the LampPost and the employees, and arbitrarily accepted the accusation of the individual who claimed he'd been assaulted.

"Asked by police to identify his assailants, from the now large number of persons who had poured out of the LampPost, the person (Jenkins) picked the five members of the Black Panther Party named earlier.

"Two of the five, George Robinson and Lonnie Darden, have no previous arrest records. Mr. Robinson is a five year supervisory employee of the California Electric Company, a veteran of the Vietnam war, and weekend bartender at the LampPost. Also, Robert Heard, an employee at the LampPost, already free on \$20,000 bail, has proven himself to be reliable by the fact that he continues to be available.

"Oakland police have meanwhile apparently done nothing about the complaint filed by Jimmy Ward, LampPost owner, about the attempted burglary of the LampPost supply house.

"This incident is clearly one more attempt to undermine and discredit as well as impoverish

the Black Panther Party. But, as in the past, this attempt will fail also. The Party is in the process now of securing the freedom of the remaining members, and its work will continue to be a vital force for change in the city of Oakland and throughout the country." □

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QUEST EDITED BY
The Black Panther Party

WITNESSES PAID TO GIVE FALSE TESTIMONY IN CHARLOTTE 3 TRIAL

(Charlotte, N.C.) — Two assistant attorneys for the state of North Carolina admitted in court December 13, that prosecutors paid huge sums of money to secure false testimony in the trial of the Charlotte 3, three Black civil rights activists, in 1971-72.

The disclosure was made during a hearing before a U.S. Superior Court, in which the defendants asked the court for a new trial due to the payoffs and perjury. The presiding judge, Sam Ervin III (son of Sam Ervin, Jr. of Watergate fame), said he would rule on the request for a new trial by next January.

The defendants in the case, James Grant, T.J. Reddy and Charles Parker, well known as civil rights organizers, had been convicted in 1972 of the October 1968 burning of the "Lazy B" horse stable outside Charlotte. The Charlotte Three denied taking any part in the stable burning, pointing out that since the stable became an integrated facility in 1967 due to their organizing efforts, there was no conceivable reason for their part in the alleged arson. One defendant, Jim Grant, had been in Pennsylvania during the time of the incident.

Late last March, the *Charlotte Observer* reported that the two key government witnesses, Al Hood and David Washington, had secretly been paid at least \$4,000 each in cash, plus \$10,000 in "living expenses." In addition to the payments, the Justice Department agreed to drop federal felony charges against the two, who faced trials for an unrelated incident, and possible sentencing of up to 55 years.

One state official involved in the transactions however, said the two defendants were actually paid \$15,000 in addition to their custody expenses. The "protective custody" included an expense paid vacation to Mexico for one month for the two, before the trial.

The federal payments, approved by Robert Mardian, head of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division, were made available through provisions of the 1970 Safe Streets Act. Federal officials said after the *Charlotte Observer* story was printed, that hundreds of such payments have been made since 1970 to secure testimony of witnesses and that there was nothing "unusual" about the payments. Mardian is currently

standing trial himself for his role in the Watergate cover-up conspiracy.

Since the 1972 Charlotte Three trial, the two government witnesses have been arrested on charges of murder and possession of narcotics, but have since had their charges dropped.

Though the testimony of the witnesses seemed shaky at the time, the jury of eleven Whites and one elderly Black, found the Charlotte Three guilty of the stable burning, and the judge sentenced the three to 10, 20 and 25 years in prison. The prison terms were the harshest ever meted out in North Carolina for arson.

In the original trial, the judge characterized the defendants as "over educated revolutionaries" and a juror openly announced in court before her selection as a juror, the defendants "must have done something" or they wouldn't have been brought to trial. No physical evidence was submitted to the court, except a photograph of the burned stable, which the police admitted had been doctor-ed.

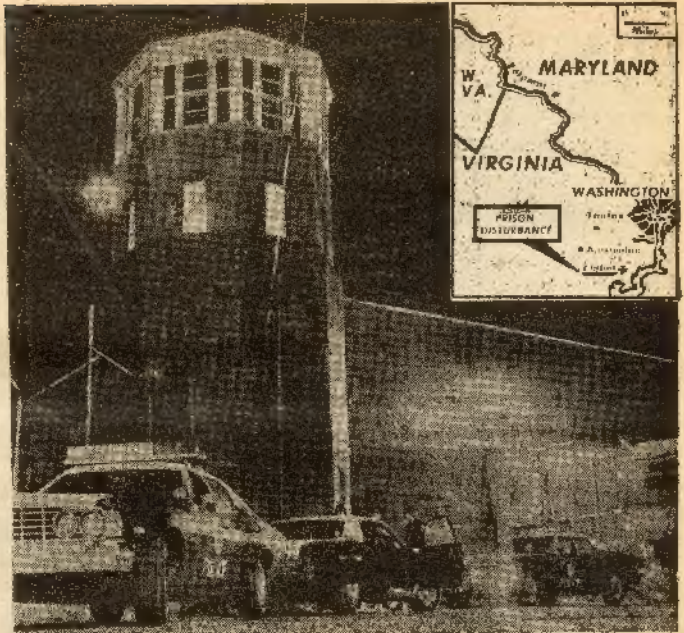
The North Carolina Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, which has been involved in the Charlotte 3 defense effort, says the government's case never did have any legal merit and was patently political. **CONTINUED ON PAGE 22**

BLACK PRINCIPAL AWARDED DAMAGES IN DISCRIMINATION SUIT

(Richmond, N.C.) — The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals recently upheld a lower court's award of \$7,000 in damages in a suit filed by former school principal Booker K. Williams. Williams, who worked here in North Carolina, charged that he was demoted because he was Black.

In the suit, Brother Williams objected to his reassignment from the position of principal to an assistant principal, which involves teaching as well as administrative responsibilities. The brother refused to step down after working in the administrative post for several years, despite claims that he would receive the same salary as an assistant principal.

A three-judge panel at first reversed the lower court's



Lorton Prison under seige by police during rebellion.

LORTON PRISONERS REBEL OVER BAD CONDITIONS

(Lorton, Va.) — A rebellion in Lorton Prison ended last week when maximum security inmates released their last seven hostages unharmed in return for a promise from officials of amnesty for the leaders of the uprising, better visiting hours, improved medical and educational services, re-

stitution of a recently canceled furlough program and improvement of other conditions.

But U.S. attorney David H. Hopkins took the wind out of the amnesty promise when he said that the ultimate decision on filing charges was up to the Justice Department and added, "immunity from prosecution is not a negotiable factor in a prison matter."

According to *The New York Times*, the rebellion began after an alleged unsuccessful escape attempt by a dozen prisoners on Christmas Day, in which one inmate was shot to death by a guard. The prisoners reportedly went back to the mess hall, where they seized 10 hostages and demanded that officials negotiate with them about grievances.

One of the 10 hostages, a guard, was released around midnight as a sign of good faith by the rebelling inmates. Another guard and a kitchen helper were released about noon because of health problems.

On September 11, 1973, forty-one Lorton inmates filed a class action suit stemming from grievances protested during a September 26, 1972, work stoppage. The grievances included: racial discrimination and segregation; physical brutality; denial of medical care, religious activity and proper hearings for **CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE**

upholding of the suit, claiming Brother Williams was unjustified in his refusal to be reassigned from his duties as principal plus forfeit his right to recover damages. It took a full nine-judge panel, however, to override this decision. The district court awarded the brother \$6,767.35, finding the appellee had "suffered racial discrimination in his decision."

In his dissent of the three-judge ruling, Judge Albert V. Bryan, said of the suit:

"...Comparability in salary...is only one facet to be considered in this connection. Comparability in status is often of far more importance—especially as it relates to opportunities for advancement or for other employment—than comparability in salary." □

DETROIT AUTO LAYOFFS PRODUCE MASS UNEMPLOYMENT

(Detroit, Mich.) - For the past few months there have been repeated announcements of layoffs in the auto industry—another plant closed for a month, another shift cut out, another 30,000 workers laid off. Hardest hit is the city of Detroit, which has sustained 40,000 of the 200,000 December layoffs.

Unemployment centers in "The Motor City" are flooded and temporary offices have been set up in high unemployment areas. The official November unemployment rate for inner-city Detroit was an astounding 23% and even the city government believes that this is a low estimate. Everyone expects it to get worse.

By far the majority of the people in the unemployment lines are Black.

"They've laid off a lot of employees," explained James Smith, a 19-year-old Black worker from the Lynch Road Chrysler plant. "The only ones left are those with ten or fifteen years seniority. The rest of us are out here at the unemployment office."

Smith was lucky. He was on his way out of the unemployment office at the corner of Conners and Mack on Detroit's east side. Other people entering the office at noon could expect a six hour wait to receive their checks.

LORTON PRISONERS

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
forfeiture of good-time; illegal disciplinary procedures and indecent living conditions. The suit also asked the court to investigate the infliction of reprisals upon prisoners for voicing grievances and complaints to the court.

THE BLACK PANTHER received the report on the filing of the suit from Lorton inmates Nathaniel Wright III and Raymond Brooks. But there have been no subsequent reports on the status of the suit.

The Lorton officials charged in the suit were: Delbert C. Jackson, director; C. Larry Swain, superintendent; James E. Swoboda and Grady Springs, administrators; and Leon Keenan, administrator of the maximum security facility and a reputed member of the Ku Klux Klan. □



Lines of unemployed workers in Detroit.

"I was here before the milkman," said another man inside the office. He expected to wait until 12 or 1 p.m.

"Up to last week, I was working seven days a week," said Ben Calhoun, a 29-year-old Black worker at Chrysler's Huber Avenue foundry. "Then suddenly no days. You don't do it that way. If you're going to cut back, you should do it gradually. You don't jump from seven to no days."

People now laid off from the auto companies are receiving Supplemental Unemployment Benefits (SUB), a fund negotiated into the United Auto Workers contract in the late 1950s. For every hour someone works, the company puts 12 cents in this fund ensuring laid off workers unemployment compensation in addition to what the state offers. The total compensation is 95% of the workers' base pay.

But only workers with one year seniority qualify for the fund. According to the UAW

contract, these workers receive SUB six months; those with more than one year seniority can draw from the fund for up to one year.

Those who have worked with the company for less than a year will have to survive on the state's compensation alone which is less than fifty per cent of previous pay. And there is little or no hope of finding another job.

In addition, the SUB funds are evaporating fast. If the present layoffs continue, the funds will only last for a few more months.

The impact of the auto layoffs is being felt throughout Detroit. Coffeeshops, bars, and gas stations near closed auto plants are having a terrible time, and many may have to close if the situation continues more than a month or two.

Some small businesses have already closed. One barber closed his shop after 12 years on Mack Avenue near the Chrysler stamping plant. "When it gets bad like

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

BRANDO PROPERTY

(New York, N.Y.) — Movie star Marlon Brando said here last week he intends to give all his real estate to American Indians. "I mean to give up my property to give an example to the American people," he declared.

NONWHITE INCREASE

(New York, N.Y.) — The pace of the out-migration of Whites and families from New York City quickened from 1970 to 1973, producing a social fabric here of more elderly residents, fewer children under age 14, and a predominance of younger and poorer Hispanic and non-White families, reports a new study of federal population statistics. The White population, including Blacks and Orientals, rose by 5.6 per cent, and the Hispanic population increased by 11.5 per cent, the study found.

URBAN MIGRATION

(Washington, D.C.) — More people are moving out of metropolitan areas than are moving into them from the rest of the country, reports the Census Bureau. But the study found that Blacks were more numerous in the migration stream to central cities than away from them. Among those migrating to central cities, 12 per cent were Black, while among those leaving central cities, 8 per cent were Black. The report also notes that Blacks are more apt to move shorter distances than Whites.

CHINA EXHIBITION

(Washington, D.C.) — More than 2,500 people attended the opening of the Archaeological Finds exhibition of the People's Republic of China at the American National Gallery of Art here recently. The visitors showed great interest in the exhibits, all treasures unearthed since the founding of the People's Republic of China, mostly since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.



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WOMEN ARM TO PROTECT AGAINST RAPE

(Dallas, Texas) — A group of outraged women here have recently formed themselves into an organization calling itself Women Armed for Self Protection (WASP), in reaction to the greatly increased incidence of reported rape and the sexist attitudes dominant in this country that "directly and indirectly encourage rape."

The group's existence became known with the distribution throughout Dallas of a leaflet denouncing the "not guilty" verdict of an all-White jury against Pete Tierney Cole, a White Sante Fe Railroad employee, charged with the rape of Linda Scott, a Black woman in Dallas.

At Cole's trial Linda Scott testified that at 2:00 a.m. on the morning of November 4, 1972, she was forced into a 1972 Chevy



Members of Women Armed for Self Protection.

Impala by Cole at gun point from the parking lot of a convenience store and driven to an isolated dirt road in an unpopulated area of South Dallas.

She said she was led away from the car, beaten about the chest with a handgun, made to disrobe and was subjected to rectal penetration and forced to perform oral sex. Sister Scott said Cole repeatedly threatened to do the same to any "Black bitch I can get my hands on."

She was brutally kicked after attempting to get the car license number as Cole was obtaining a road flare from the trunk. Taken back to the field she was anally abused with the flare. (Medical testimony established the existence of internal injuries.) She was also burned about the breast and abdomen with a lit cigarette. (Photographs of these burns were shown to jurors.)

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

N.Y. KLAN GRAND DRAGON FIRED FROM PRISON JOB

(Napanock, N.Y.) — The New York State Department of Correctional Services last week fired the grand dragon of the New York Chapter of the Ku Klux Klan, Earl Schoonmaker, from his job as a teacher at Eastern Correctional Facility.

Schoonmaker was charged with violating the Department's rules prohibiting contraband material within the prison and "personal transactions with inmates," David Eno, deputy commissioner of correction for public affairs, told *The New York Times*.

Eno said the 40-year-old Schoonmaker had taken Klan literature into the prison and had asked an inmate to paint a picture of hooded Klansmen on horseback, copying the picture from Klan pamphlets.

Schoonmaker, who had worked at the predominantly Black-populated penal institution—403 of 716 inmates are Black—for nine years teaching inmates seeking high school equivalency diplomas, said he saw no contradiction in being a Klan official and a teacher at the prison.

"I consider myself biased, but not prejudiced," Schoonmaker told the *Times*. "A prejudiced person doesn't know what he's talking about. I'm a White



Uniformed members of the Ku Klux Klan at a cross burning.

Christian and I'm proud of my race and of my religion and proud of the civilization we have created. I don't think we have to bow down to anyone," he said. He has 14 days in which to file a grievance contesting his dismissal.

Prison employees and administrators, all of whom insisted on anonymity, explained that the Klan issue first developed in

September. At that time, Nancy Loorie, director of volunteer services at Eastern Correctional Facility, said she received a "racist" pamphlet in her mailbox, signed "Ku Klux Klan."

Since then, Mrs. Loorie, a former official of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), said her office has been burglarized and she has received threatening phone calls "from people warning me sincerely that their relatives—Klan members—were out to damage my car so I would have an accident." Mrs. Loorie said her car had been damaged three times in the prison's parking lot.

Following her first complaint to prison authorities about the harassment, Mrs. Loorie said an administrator told her, "For some people here the initials ACLU are more dangerous than KKK."

One administrative staff member said that the conflict revolves around a dispute between correctional officers, most of whom come from the rural area surrounding the prison and tend to be conservative, and the professional staff, who are generally not from the area and favor less stringent security regulations.

Commenting on conditions at the prison, one of the 15 Black correctional officers said, "I've felt bigotry from my fellow officers. They're frightened and don't know very much."

Noted Mrs. Loorie, "I don't think you can be a member of the Klan and work in a prison that is 60 per cent Black."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

DELLUMS' CORNER

VOTES AGAINST ROCKEFELLER CONFIRMATION

(Washington, D.C.) — Rep. Ronald V. Dellums voted against the confirmation of Nelson Rockefeller to become Vice President stating that confirmation of Nelson Rockefeller would not restore public confidence and trust in government officials. Dellums joined 127 House members in rejecting the nomination.

The California congressman questioned Rockefeller's judgment on a number of matters recently brought to public attention. Among them are the former governor's involvement in the publication of a derogatory book on Judge Goldberg, his lack of candor and leadership in the Attica prison riot, and his lack of sensitivity to the serious legal and ethical questions involved in his substantial gifts and loans to public officials while serving as governor of New York.

"I consider it a privilege to represent the millions of Americans who oppose the election of Mr. Rockefeller, by casting my vote against his confirmation," Dellums said. "By confirming the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller, Congress is agreeing to an unprecedented concentration of economic and political power in the hands of a man who has shown that he does not easily distinguish the two, just as he sometimes forgets the distinction between public and private power."

Dellums asserted that this concentration and consolidation occurs at a time when the U.S. should be reducing and dispersing power, not the reverse. "We do not have to look closely to see that air of untouchability and invulnerability that led Nixon to abuse his office so seriously. Let's not make the same mistake twice," he said.

RACISM CONTINUES IN U.S. MILITARY, STUDY SHOWS

(Philadelphia, Pa.) — Despite the recent jump in Black enlistment in the military, widespread discrimination against Black G.I.s still exists in such areas as job placement, promotions, housing and justice.

The progressive military publication *Recon* reports that in fiscal year 1974 the percentage of Blacks among new enlistees was 27 per cent in the Army, 11 per cent in the Navy, 21 per cent in the Marine Corps and 16 per cent in the Air Force—an average of 21 per cent for all the services.

Since 1971, the percentage of Blacks among enlisted people has jumped from 14.3 per cent to 20 per cent in the Army and from 11.4 per cent to 15 per cent in the services as a whole.

The growth in the number of Black G.I.s, however, has not altered the discrimination to which they fall victim. The most typical type of discrimination encountered by Black enlistees is in job placement. *Recon* notes that Black enlistees are "disproportionately assigned to 'soft-core' or low skill occupations." In 1971 Black enlistees totaled 12.1 per cent of all enlisted people but represented 16.3 per cent of those in combat specialties.

DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER

The disproportionate number of Blacks in combat-related jobs is perhaps best exemplified by the 82nd Airborne, the Army's major combat division, which is over 26 per cent Black.

The racial and cultural bias of military qualification tests is the basis of racial discrimination in the military. The written results of the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) and standard aptitude examinations taken upon entry determines the placement of new recruits. Such tests, however, measure academic training and understanding of White cultural norms rather than measuring true intelligence. Black and other minority recruits score low on these tests and are subsequently assigned to low skill positions.

In terms of promotions, advancement opportunities are greater in skilled occupations than in more menial positions—jobs most commonly held by Black G.I.s. They are disproportionately assigned to the lowest military grades and are almost totally excluded from the officer corps.



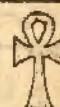
Black and White GIs giving power and victory signs.

Minority servicemen are also segregated in off-base housing. In Europe, the NAACP found that Black soldiers listed discrimination in housing as a major grievance. In Heidelberg, West Germany, for example, the NAACP found that 85 per cent of the landlords listed by the military discriminated against non-Whites.

Military justice is notoriously oppressive for minority people. A Department of Defense Task Force on the Administration of Justice found in a study it made that "a greater number of Black enlisted people receive nonjudicial punishment (25.5 per cent) than their proportionate number

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

OUR HEALTH



OCCUPATIONAL CANCER

The progressive workers publication, *The Mass Worker*, cautions industrial workers to beware of their vulnerability to "occupational cancers," cancers caused by exposure to various harmful substances commonly found in factories or other places.

The danger of industrial cancer is that it can take up to 20 years to show up. Because of this long period of time when no symptoms appear, it is important for workers to know the chemical make-up and risks of the materials with which they work daily and to demand healthy working conditions from their employers.

Asbestos, uranium, chromium, talc, arsenic and oils are all materials which can cause lung cancer. Ship repair workers, paper mill workers and construction workers are among those exposed to small asbestos fibers that get down into the lungs and damage them.

Uranium miners may develop lung cancer from chromium compounds. Chromium can be measured in the blood or urine.

Skin cancer, most commonly caused by oils, results from contact with irritating materials or radiation. The cancer usually develops at the point of contact, such as face or hands. People doing a lot of outdoor work may develop skin cancer on frequently exposed parts of their bodies due to the ultraviolet rays of the sun. Never ignore a new wart, rash or thickening on the skin, or a slow healing sore. They could be signs of skin cancer, which is often curable.

Benzene, a clear colorless flammable liquid used to manufacture detergents and insecticides, and the radioactive substance, strontium, can cause leukemia. Leukemia attacks the bone marrow, which produces red blood cells. Cancer cells multiply rapidly and infect the entire blood stream.

In terms of controlling these occupationally caused cancers, clean air is the best way to prevent lung cancer since it is caused by materials we breathe in the air. To control skin cancer, good ventilation is important while the banning of the use of benzene can aid in controlling leukemia.

SUPPORT THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON is an independent citizens' group made up of a cross-section of attorneys, clergy, students, political activists, and other concerned citizens. The Committee, which was formed in August, 1974, is pressing for a full investigation into the intensifying pattern of attacks by police and federal authorities against Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party. For further information contact THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON, c/o Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621, or call (415) 562-5261.

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COMMUNITY CONTROL OF EDUCATION

BY ERICKA HUGGINS

"We must stop busing children from one bad situation to another and deal with the real problem — an overhaul of public education," contends Ms. Ericka Huggins, director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, located in the heart of the Black community of East Oakland, California.

In an in-depth examination of the busing controversy, Ms. Huggins argues that the real issue is quality education for our children; that the U.S. public education system refuses to promote or pay for quality education in public schools and that community control of our schools, including decision-making power over the expenditure of funds, would eliminate the controversy and best serve our future our children.

The article is reprinted from the December '74/January '75 issue of Ramparts magazine.

The issue of busing is one that concerns everyone — parents, teachers, and children — about the quality of education in our public schools. Black and other poor people struggle with the questions: should we try to find better schools outside our communities or should we con-

centrate our efforts on upgrading the existing schools in our communities.

There would be no controversy over quality education in the Black community if Black people had concrete control of our schools. If we had decision-making power as to how much money would be spent on each child, how much would be spent on textbooks, and more importantly, what textbooks should be used to educate our children, there would be no need to bus them away from home. Community control would enable us to create beautiful, modern, well-staffed schools in our own neighborhoods in an atmosphere conducive to our children's learning.

POWERLESS

We do not have community control of our schools. Therefore, we have been left powerless to prevent our schools from being poorly funded and understaffed. We have been unable to ensure that a corps of dedicated Black and other minority persons be those who teach our children and serve as their role models. Consequently, we have been led to believe that if our children are bused to schools in White communities, they will automatically receive quality education and will simultaneously solve the problem of *de facto* school segregation. Neither assumption is correct.

CHRONICALLY INADEQUATE

The American system of education is chronically inadequate because its bureaucratic rules, regulations, and methods do not at all serve children. Instead, they serve administrators and, on a larger scale, act to perpetuate the status quo. There is very little that is creative in the curricula of most public schools in this country, thus our children are rarely challenged or motivated at school. White people may be under the illusion that because their children have more attractive surroundings and more modern textbooks than can usually be found in Black and poor communities, their children are receiving a quality education.

The emphasis placed on indoctrinating schoolchildren with the society's dominant virtues and values and stifling their free development has resulted in the children of the privileged classes receiving just as an inadequate and inferior education as Black and poor children. What we must do is stop busing our children

from one bad situation to another and start dealing with the real problem — a complete overhaul in the structure and philosophy of public school education in this country.

Many of us know that a child who is bused often suffers from the confusion and humiliation of a new situation. The child goes from Community A to Community B to attend school because B allegedly has better books and equipment. However, there is no concern for the children who are bused; there is little or no love for them as human beings because there is really no understanding of them and their basic needs and desires. Children who are bused typically develop feelings of inferiority because they know that they are considered "culturally deprived" individuals who come to Community B's school for so-called educational, social, and cultural uplifting. The children may experience withdrawal from learning and/or depression or find themselves taking out their frustrations in fights with White children.

Busing is a racist, lazy, selfish decision made by people who don't want to take the time to do the work required to improve the quality of education in all of our schools. Many school administrators have concluded that there is no solution to the problem of inferior schools within Black and poor communities. Therefore, busing has become a quick, cop-out answer to the basic problem.

I question whether schools in White communities have the "quality" of education that Black and other minority children require. Black and oppressed people want and need the type of education that truly teaches us about ourselves — our true history and the particulars of our present situation in the U.S. Only in this way will we be able to survive as a people and begin to take those steps necessary to change our plight. Furthermore, because segregation has been imposed on us throughout our history in America, we have developed a lifestyle, a way of thinking, loving, and relating to each other that is markedly different from that found among White people.

Public schools, as they are presently structured and operated, will never meet the needs of Black and oppressed people. Going to schools in White communities will accomplish very little



Ms. ERICKA HUGGINS, Intercommunal Youth Institute director.

that is positive for us as a people. Not only are White schools ill-equipped to teach us our true history — why should the oppressor admit his wrongdoings to those he has oppressed? — but they also have no means of transmitting to our children those beautiful folkways and mores that they so desperately need in order to grow up as proud and confident young men and women.

It is for those very reasons that we have established the Intercommunal Youth Institute in the heart of East Oakland's (California) Black and poor community. Angered at our children's continuing inferior education, we as parents, teachers, and concerned citizens have entered a viable alternative to overcrowded public schools, an alternative that we believe will one day become a model for all those who want quality education for their children.

The Intercommunal Youth Institute is an example of community control of schools in action. If you walk into our school, you will immediately sense the feeling of pride and an eagerness to learn from all our children, so rarely found among children who attend public schools. Our children love the Institute because it is *their* school. Their parents and teachers love it equally as much because they and the children worked together to make the school a reality, and they are constantly cooperating to make the school's environment even more beautiful.

At the Intercommunal Youth Institute there are no barriers between students and teachers, or between the students themselves created by outdated values and irrelevant allusions to racial superiority. The children here are happy because they get the love and individualized attention that they need. Our school

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

TO DIE FOR THE PEOPLE

WRITINGS OF
Huey P. Newton



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CHINA, MOLDING SERVANTS OF HUMANKIND

REFLECTIONS ON 3 TRIPS TO CHINA

BY DAVID DU BOIS

INTRODUCTION

The 700 million people of China are enthusiastically, diligently and joyfully molding themselves into Servants of Humankind. This noble objective is at the heart of a policy formulated, advocated and steadfastly defended by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China. It is also the source of a continuing ideological and practical struggle underway throughout China.

I arrive at this conclusion, which I believe to be fundamental to an understanding of events in China today, as a result of three extended visits to the People's Republic of China, unique in time, circumstance and opportunity for any foreigner — and unprecedented for an American.

My first visit was in 1950, during which I participated in the 1st anniversary celebrations of the creation of the People's Republic of China on October 1 of that year. That visit lasted two months and consisted of an extensive tour of China during which I visited 18 cities, numerous villages and rural areas and spoke before some 500,000 Chinese youth and people.

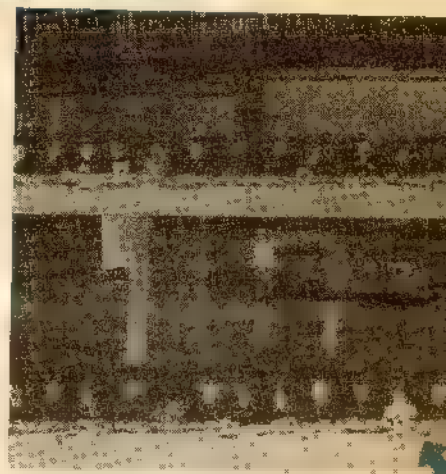
I was one of two Americans invited to tour China by the Chinese delegation to the 1950 World Youth Festival held in Prague, Czechoslovakia. We joined a selected group of

42 progressive youth leaders and editors of youth publications from the socialist countries, from southeast Asia, from Europe, Africa, Latin and South America.

My second visit lasted nearly ten months, from September, 1959, through June, 1960. During the visit I celebrated the 10th anniversary of the creation of People's China on October 1, 1959, as a student of the Chinese language at Peking University. At the conclusion of my school year I was afforded the opportunity to tour central and southeast China prior to my departure.

My third and last visit, recently concluded, afforded me the opportunity to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the creation of People's China in Peking on October 1, 1974. This visit lasted 30 days, from September 26 to October 25, during which I accompanied my mother, Mrs. Shirley Graham Du Bois, on a tour that took us to the northeast, through central China and into south China.

I shall attempt in this series to bring together the sum total in experience and understanding from these three visits to China. I approach this task, as I did my visits to China, from the point of view of a Black American who has maintained throughout his adult life a dedicated commitment to revolutionary



The head table at the banquet celebrating the 25th anniversary of the creation of People's China. Arrows indicate Premier CHOU-EN-LAI.

change, liberation, intercommunalism and communism.

On the afternoon of last September 30 in Peking my mother informed me that she was to be seated at the head table with the top leaders of China and distinguished guests of honor at the national day banquet and reception that evening which officially launched the three days of celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the day the Chinese people "stood up."

Those of us accompanying my mother—her brother and his wife, Lorenzo and Ruth Graham, her lawyer, Bernard Jaffe and myself—would be seated with the other invited guests in the great banquet room of the Hall of

"NIXON AND THE MIAMI CONNECTION"

GAINING CONTROL OF KEY BISCAYNE

Through a number of illegal land transactions occurring between the late 1940s and 1968, former President Richard M. Nixon, numerous politicians and members of organized crime, succeeded in obtaining total control of the land on Key Biscayne, Florida.

"The Nixonization of Key Biscayne" is the subject of Part 5 of "Nixon and the Miami Connection," excerpted from Big Brother and the Holding Company, a newly released book published by Ramparts Press, which probes the world behind Watergate and suggests that Nixon's resignation may have been a continuation of the Watergate coverup — an attempt to hide the real truth about the corrupt inner workings of American government.

PART 5

By 1964 a company called Worldwide Realty shared three common directors with the Miami National Bank as well as some mutual large stockholders. Worldwide also took loans from the Miami National for five of its subsidiaries and owned the building in which both companies operated.

Major figures in Worldwide had conducted numerous transactions with John Lansky (Meyer's brother) and other Lansky associates, and it is the belief of some organized crime investigators that these Worldwide figures are "respectable" business associates of Lansky's.

Through a number of joint ventures Worldwide was closely connected in the early sixties with another Florida realty company—Major Realty. In 1968, when the Lansky-connected people had disappeared from control of the company, it was revealed that a director and a large stockholder (ninety-four thousand shares) in Major Realty was then-Senator George Smathers.

The worlds of Major and Worldwide Realty are marginally linked to Richard Nixon, but Nixon's links to the Lansky-related Miami National Bank are more direct.

There is, for example, a man named William Pallot, a Smathers-type Florida Democrat who was a chief executive officer and director of the Miami National Bank from 1959 to 1963. After leaving the Miami National, Pallot founded the International Bank of Miami, one of whose

directors, James Angleton, is a member of the CIA. In 1968 Pallot headed the Florida State Chapter of United Citizens for Nixon/Agnew.

Furthermore, Miami National was the chief creditor in a bankruptcy case that resulted in a \$3 million damage suit against Nixon and other members of his New York law firm in 1968. The suit, which is still pending, involves the Atlas Sewing Company of Miami. It alleges that Nixon and his firm negotiated a contract between Atlas and Nixon clients, the Irving Trust and Beneficial Company. According to the suit, Irving assigned \$20 million in Atlas accounts to Beneficial, which in turn "skimmed \$5 to \$6 million."

The key figure in the case, Irwin Ray, the court-appointed trustee, got his job through the efforts of the president of the Miami National Bank. (According to the court papers, the trustee had "underworld connections.") Before bankruptcy, Atlas turned to a small New York investment firm for its underwriting, a firm whose partners have given more than twenty-five thousand dollars to Nixon's presidential campaigns.



the 25th anniversary of People's China. LAI (top) and Mrs. W.E.B. Du BOIS.

the People in Tien An Min Square in the heart of Peking. I was surprised, honored and delighted.

Twenty-five years earlier, on the night of September 30, 1950, I had been among the invited guests presented to Chairman Mao Tse-tung at that year's state banquet and reception in celebration of the 1st anniversary of the creation of People's China. On that occasion I had later clicked glasses (of China's potent Maotai aperitif) with Premier Chou En lai in a toast to friendship between the Chinese and American people.

More than any single event, declaration or experience during my three visits to China,

these honors extended to my mother and myself, as envoys of the American people, as proud standard bearers of the legacy left us by Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, demonstrated China's determination to make crystal clear its distinction between the American people and the U.S. government.

If there were representatives from the Liaison Office of the U.S. government at the banquet this year, they were seated, as the nearly 5,000 other guests, at one of the 500, 10-person, circular tables that filled the mammoth banquet hall.

None from that office had the privilege or the opportunity, at this the most important single official event in China, to click glasses with Premier Chou as my mother did when he ended his brief anniversary toast with "to the great unity of the people of all countries!"

And, indeed, no official representative of the U.S. government would have responded to Premier Chou's presence, his toast and his greeting in the way my mother did as a representative of this country. Her spontaneity and her total disregard for the traditional restraints of diplomatic behavior spoke eloquently to the Chinese people of the profound desire of the American people, particularly its Black people, for genuine friendship with the people of China.

When Premier Chou completed his toast, he moved slowly down the head table touching glasses with each of the distinguished foreign guests at the table. When he approached my mother, he threw open his arms (into which she literally fell), embraced her and kissed her on both cheeks.

For those who find themselves confused or apprehensive about the diplomatic and governmental moves by People's China with the U.S. government, this incident should be instructive.

Everywhere we went in China we were received as envoys, spokesmen and representatives of the best sentiments and efforts of the American people to achieve a world in which all peoples live together in friendly cooperation toward the common good.

As Black Americans it was made clear to us that the Chinese people recognize our special, double oppression under U.S. capitalism. We were repeatedly assured that the Chinese people will continue for some time to come to forego the material, consumer-oriented society some "socialist" countries have become, in the interests of contributing to the liberation of all humankind.

We were repeatedly told, and we saw concrete evidence to prove, that China's primary concern at this point in history is to build a mighty bastion in support of the peoples of the world still engaged in struggles for their independence and freedom from exploitation and foreign or racist rule.

Those who oppose this goal, arguing that China's masses will suffer in pursuit of it, are daily being exposed by those very masses, as the people of China demonstrate by their selfless labor and ingenious innovation their enthusiastic acceptance of their role as Servants of Humankind.

China is molding new human beings in whom the selfishness and greed of possession is being replaced by the selflessness and joy of service. It is freeing the best that is in each of its citizens and creating fertile soil in which that best will grow and flourish.

(Next week's selection in this series will describe the 3-day festival celebrations in Peking of the 25th anniversary of the creation of People's China that Brother Du Bois participated in.)



Diagram of the NIXON/REBOZO compound in Key Biscayne.

Nixon's dealings with the Miami National Bank may also have brought him into contact with one of its directors—one James Lawrence King—for in October 1970, Nixon appointed King to be a judge in the U.S. District Court for Southern Florida. King has said he has "no comment" on Lansky's use of the Miami National.

One of King's first cases as judge involved a suit against Bebe Rebozo's Key Biscayne Bank. It involved the passage of some stolen stock through the bank, and, according to several Miami reporters, King was in the process of quietly dismissing the case until the *Miami News* began looking into it.

Not all the Key Biscayne corporations met with success. In 1962 Worldwide Realty lost most of its Key Biscayne holdings. The Ansan group foreclosed on Worldwide's Key Biscayne acreage after Worldwide failed to meet two year's mortgage payments. The Ansan group then put an \$8 million price tag on their newly repossessed parcel.

Four years later the land was still unbought. That year Bebe Rebozo founded the Cape Florida Development Company. Other founders included Donald Berg, who became company president, Francisco Saralegui, a wealthy Cuban refugee newspaper publisher; Robert Haverfield, a Florida state senator; and three others.

STATE PARK

Largely through the efforts of Haverfield, the state of Florida decided to create a park on the southern end of Key Biscayne, to be called Cape Florida State Park. The state of Florida then forked over twenty-five thousand dollars per acre for land assessed at fifteen thousand and one hundred forty-five dollars per acre. Ansan and company received at least a million dollars more than their \$8 million asking price, even though the land had gone unbought for four years. In keeping with their history of sound government relations, the Ansan principals and their lawyers "persuaded" Dade County officials to forgo taxes during the option period of the sale in return for the granting of

permission for public use of some of the property.

Thus twenty years after its northern end became a park through a deal tainted by conflict of interest Key Biscayne's southern end also became a public park in a similar manner. Both deals involved Ed Ball, and both centered on land prices considerably out of line with their assessed value. While the causeway-park swap in the forties benefited corrupt Cuban figures working within organized crime, the mid-sixties creation of the Cape Florida park benefited the organized-crime-tainted Ansan group, Worldwide Realty, and Bebe Rebozo's Cape Florida Development Company, which in 1966—the year the park was created—paid a million dollars to Worldwide for one hundred prime waterfront lots adjacent to the park.

For a short time Rebozo's development company claimed it was having trouble selling its high-priced lots. But in 1967 Rebozo brought in Richard Nixon for a promotional photo and sales picked up quickly. In return Nixon got two lots at a "substantial discount." In the usual care-and-feeding tradition, Nixon was allowed to pay a little more than twenty-five thousand dollars each for two lots worth seventy-five thousand dollars total at the time, and now worth well over a hundred thousand dollars.

TO BE CONTINUED •

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor

people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



Intercommunal News

JAPAN-SOUTH AFRICA TRADE AGREEMENT DANGEROUS

(Osaka City, Japan) — The Japanese government has entered into an agreement with the racist regime of South Africa to supply technical aid for the construction of enriched uranium plants in South Africa in exchange for a constant supply of fuel uranium, according to very reliable sources here.

The implications of this agreement are vast. Under it, South Africa will greatly increase its production of the basic material for the building of atomic weapons to be used against the growing threat to continued, racist, minority rule in South Africa and southern Africa generally.

In addition, South Africa already supplies Israel with small quantities of enriched uranium. With this agreement, the Johannesburg regime will be in a position to greatly enlarge the quantities of this deadly material to Israel, thus greatly increasing the danger of atomic war and atomic diplomacy in the Middle East.

SPEECH

Asahi Shinbun, one of Japan's most influential newspapers, recently quoted Mrs. Yoko Kitazawa, a directress of the Pacific-Asia Resource Center in Tokyo as reporting in a speech to the United Nations Trusteeship Council that: "Nine Japanese electric power supply companies, attaching importance to South Africa and Namibia (South-West Africa) as major suppliers of uranium for their power plants, made a contract with South Africa for the import of 38,200 short tons of uranium, 43 per cent of the total amount (92,300 short tons) necessary for the nation's Ten-Year Program of atomic generation of electric power."

Information in the address was based on information Mrs. Kitazawa secured during a month's trip to South Africa made this past summer.

Progressive forces in Japan have launched a campaign for noninvolvement of Japan in South Africa atomic materials supply in solidarity with the liberation movements of Africa and the Palestinian and Arab peoples. □

U.N. TANZANIAN AMBASSADOR

SALIM SALIM ON AFRICAN DECOLONIZATION

The following is an interview reprinted from the December, 1974, issue of Africa magazine with Salim Salim, Tanzania's permanent representative to the United Nations, who is also current chairperson of the United Nations Committee on Decolonization and chairperson of the United Nations' Africa Group.

In his conversation with Africa magazine, Brother Salim discusses the role of the Decolonization Committee and the Africa Group in leading the struggle for decolonization on the United Nations level and the progress of the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

AFRICA: Mr. Ambassador, you are Chairman of the Committee on Decolonization, better known as the Committee of 24 and also the current Chairman of the Africa Group at the U.N. What has your Committee done so far vis-a-vis decolonization in general and how would you assess the impact of the Africa group in pushing decolonization at the U.N. level?

SALIM: I think it is important to bear in mind the origin and character of the Committee of 24. It was created in 1961 after the adoption of the famous Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in 1960. It serves, as it were, as watchdog on the implementation by the administering powers or the governing powers of the obligations and responsibilities under the United Nations Charter. But we have gradually transformed it into a Committee essentially to support the efforts of the liberation movements.



SALIM SALIM, Tanzania's permanent representative to the U.N.

To begin with, it is important to have one thing clear; the independence of a country can only be won by the people of that country. What the United Nations can do, on the basis of present day realities, is to exert pressure on the colonial powers and to support the efforts of the people concerned. Thus to the extent that the Committee made efforts on behalf of the liberation movements in the U.N., its achievements have been remarkable. Since the Committee was created, a number of countries have attained independence; the Committee can claim to have contributed in this respect.

AFRICA: What has been your specific contribution to the contemporary liberation struggles in Africa?

SALIM: I think we first have to understand that in the seventies we are faced in particular with a different type of situation. Hith-

erto, we were dealing with administering authorities or colonial powers which accepted some responsibility towards their colonies; therefore you could take to them. They may not have agreed with what the Committee was doing, but a premise for dialogue existed. However, with southern Africa you are faced with a situation where we had to start from the colonial and minority regimes. Therefore the only alternative left to the Committee was to support the liberation movements; this we have done.

For example, there was a visit to the liberated areas of Guinea-Bissau in 1972 under the aegis of the Committee at a time when it was considered inconceivable for the United Nations to be so identified with liberation movements. And earlier in 1964 we recognized the legitimacy of armed struggle. These developments may indicate that the U.N. is now strongly identified with people who are fighting for their independence. To that extent I think the Committee has played an important catalytic role.

AFRICA: What special problems have you encountered and what support have you received outside the Africa Group?

SALIM: We have had the committed support of most Asian and socialist countries, however, we have had problems with some western European and Latin American countries in our attempts to internationalize the struggle and gain support for it. However, I would say that within the limits placed by the right of veto enjoyed by the permanent members of the Security Council, we have been able to make the struggle for freedom respectable not only in the United Nations but also among the 20 million Black people in the United States.

AFRICA: The U.N. has special responsibility on the specific issue of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. What is the Africa Group and the Committee doing to see that the U.N. exercises its responsibility in the territory?

SALIM: First we must admit that the United Nations has not lived sufficiently up to its responsibilities. After the revocation of the mandate of South Africa in

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1,500 HAITIANS FACE DEPORTATION FROM CANADA

(Montreal, Canada) — Some 1,500 Haitian immigrants who fled Haiti to escape political repression and economic hardships face deportation from Canada.

The Canadian government says they are living in Canada illegally as "visitors," and are now ousted because their visas have expired and they are unable to obtain landed immigrant status.

The Haitians were not informed that they could not apply for landed immigrant status from within the country (because of a 1972 immigration regulations revision). Because of more recent revisions they cannot even appeal a deportation order.

REFUGEES

Upon return to Haiti these refugees are faced with possible death, torture, imprisonment and economic hardship under the perverted rule of Jean-Claude Duvalier (Lil Papa Doc). Even though this is denied by the Haitian government, the fact remains that during the past 17 years—30,000 Haitians have been murdered either through starvation in prison, torture or assassination. According to Amnesty International, a worldwide organization seeking amnesty for all political prisoners, there are hundreds of Haitians who have spent years in prison without going to trial or even being charged.

Haitians have an illiteracy rate of 90 per cent. All democratic freedoms—including the press and trade unions—are outlawed and anyone who opposes the dictatorship is labelled a "subversive" or "communist" both of which are punishable by death.

Canadian firms have encouraged Haitians to come to Canada to take jobs in nonunion light industry plants which Canadian workers will not take. These jobs pay very low wages and are under very poor conditions. Most Haitians either do not have legal work permits or are unaware of their rights in Canada, and are afraid of being handed over to immigration officials. This allows employers to keep them unorganized.

Because of the growing wave of deportation orders against Haitians, organizations such as the Committee for Action Against Deportation (CAAD) have held demonstrations to protest the situation and have organized several large demonstrations to dramatize the repression of the refugees.

CAAD's demands include: 1) immediate cessation of all deportations; 2) the right to circulate freely; 3) the right to work and the right to a work permit; 4) refugee status to all the victims of the Duvalier dictatorship; 5) ceasing of all arbitrary measures of intimidation, arrest, harassment, and discrimination.

ment, and discrimination.

Finally the Committee appeals for the granting of full legal status for Haitians living in Canada.

(We thank *Liberation News Service* for the information contained in the above article.)

COMMUNITY CONTROL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

is living proof to those who doubt that quality education can exist within the Black community.

A child's mind is a very important tool for making changes in any society. Children have a free, unbiased way of looking at things that adults will never again capture. We believe that children are the hope of the future—that they are the people who will create the new ideas and better methods for resolving world problems. Therefore, at the Intercommunal Youth Institute we stress teaching the children how to think as opposed to what to think. This is basically why public schools are failing all our children; their emphasis is placed on the wrong level.

We do not believe that children should be chided for their ethnic background, have their families' economic standing ridiculed, and go through constant harassment just to gain access to textbooks and other learning materials that are generally racist, one-sided, and devoid of reality. There are textbooks used by public schools all over the country that show Black people in one of three basic stereotyped moods—anger, fear, or surprise.

We have eliminated such non-functional educational materials from our children's classrooms because we, the community, control the Intercommunal Youth Institute. Since the school is located in the midst of the Black community, the children are surrounded by people and places to remind them of where and who they are. Many different kinds of people come through our school, but all of them are subordinate to the type of educational environment that we have created. We do not allow anyone to dominate our children with their individual ideas and values. We strive to put forth positive feelings about community and family. There are both Black men and women at the Institute to establish positive male and femaleness in young minds.

The problem of achieving quality education goes much deeper than the surface solution of busing. Public school systems are due for a complete change. We believe that the Intercommunal Youth Institute is one alternative for our survival until this complete change comes about with the establishment of community control of schools throughout the country. □

AFRICA IN FOCUS



EGYPT

Tanzania and Egypt have declared that peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East unless all occupied Arab territories are liberated and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people restored. This came in a joint communique issued in Cairo last week after talks between Egyptian Vice-President Hussein el Shafei and Tanzanian First Vice President Aboud Jumbe who was on a visit to Egypt. The communique said that Egypt praised Tanzania for its support of the Arab cause and noted with satisfaction the continued development of liberation movements in Africa.

SOMALIA

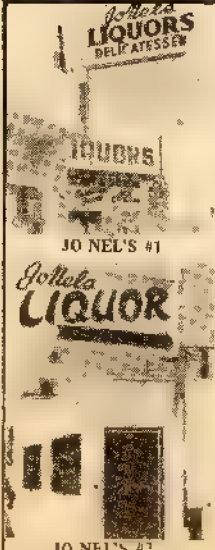
In response to the drought and famine affecting Somalia, the Red Cross Society of China is contributing four thousand tons of sorghum and fifty thousand yuan (\$26,000) worth of medicines and medical equipment to help the people in the afflicted areas of Somalia. In a message to the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia, the Red Cross Society of China expressed its heartfelt sympathy with the Somali people in the seriously drought stricken areas.

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique authorities last week arrested about 70 people involved in the attempts by dissident Whites to seize power in the territory. The Information Ministry announcing the arrests said some of those held were believed to have been involved in the violence in September, when reportedly more than 100 persons died when Whites, objecting to the emergence of Black rule in Mozambique, seized the local radio station and went on a rampage in Black communities.

THE GAMBIA

The government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the West African Republic of the Gambia established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from December 14, 1974. The announcement came at the end of a visit to The Gambia by Lin Ping nan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese embassy in Mauritania.



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ZAMBIA CONFIDENT, MAKING PROGRESS

(Lusaka, Zambia) - During celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Zambia, a variety of special events demonstrated "the sense of confidence that clearly came across from people in all walks of life," reports *Africa* magazine. "Zambia is making progress and doing well — and it knows it," writes the journal.

During the week of October 24, an earth satellite station that can transmit and receive two-way telephone conversations with other countries was opened. Also opened was the Tiyende Pamodzi (Let's Go Forward Together) Commercial and Agricultural

show, described as the biggest and best in Zambia's history.

At the unveiling of a statue honoring Freedom Fighters, on the site of the new Freedom House constructed to house delegations of liberation movements headquartered in Lusaka, President Kenneth Kaunda warned that counter-revolutionaries working against the true interests of the country, and especially those who worked with foreign interests for their own profit would be rooted out.

Africa magazine writes: "... certainly the most spectacular events held on October 24 itself were the (armed services parade) demonstrating a military prowess startling to anyone familiar with Zambia's weakness at independence and a superbly colorful and precise show of calisthenics in the stadium."

Addressing the nation on Independence Day eve over TV and radio, President Kaunda called for greater participation in local government by the Zambian people. Zambia has instituted a policy of decentralization, so that as many people as possible can take part in the political process.

Africa writes: "The various local committees, Provincial political committees, development committees and security committees — are the key to the future of decentralization in the country." □



Dr. KENNETH KAUNDA, president of Zambia.

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A student protest at Haile Selassie University confronted by the Ethiopian military.

ETHIOPIA GOVT. ANNOUNCES DECISION TO BUILD SOCIALISM

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) — The Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia has announced its decision to build socialism in this formerly feudal land. In a major policy statement issued last week, the Council also announced its intention to establish a one-party system, collective farms and direct government control over all property useful for economic progress.

In the statement broadcast on the 100th day after the ouster of former Emperor Haile Selassie, the Council said. "Socialism

means equality, the right to guide one's own destiny, the right to work and to earn."

The Council said that it had decided against allowing several political parties because it felt that such a system would find leaders acting for their own interests rather than the interests of the people. The sole political organization is to be called the Supreme Progressive Council.

The new policy on agriculture, which accounts for about 70 per cent of Ethiopia's gross national product, calls for government land to be cultivated by collective farms. Private farms will be assisted and directed by the government.

CULTIVATED LAND

The *New York Times* reports that according to a recent study on the distribution of cultivated land in Ethiopia, the former imperial family owned about 15 per cent, the rest of the former feudal aristocracy owned 20 per cent, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church owned 25 per cent and the remainder was owned by farmers cultivating small plots.

The Council statement said that some industrial concerns, though they would be nationalized, could remain in the hands of their present owners as long as they were run properly. "However," the statement continued, "strict control over their income will be conducted by the government in the interest of the public."

In other developments, the Council has appointed a Civilian Advisory Council to ascertain and

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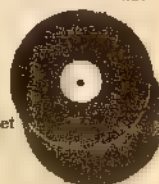
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CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



GUYANA NATIONALIZES REYNOLDS

(Georgetown, Guyana) — The government of Guyana nationalized on January 1, 1975, the property of the U.S.-owned Reynolds Mining Company Ltd., giant exploiters of the country's bauxite, in the cities of Kwakwani and Everton. An order to this effect was signed by the president of Guyana recently.

The announcement was made by Premier Forbes Burnham at a special congress of the People's National Congress (PNC) that ended here last week. Premier Burnham stated: "Talks will proceed on the quantum (amount) of compensation to be paid to the Reynolds Company."

DETERMINATION

He pointed out that Guyana's determination to be the master of her resources has won praises from other nations. The Council of Ministers of I.B.A. (International Bauxite Association) has endorsed Guyana's long standing position on this aspect. Bauxite is Guyana's chief export earner.

According to press reports here, the Reynolds Company owns vast areas of land in Guyana and has, in the past decade, shipped out of the country \$159.4 million U.S. dollars worth of bauxite. It has stubbornly refused to pay the newly-stipulated production tax to the Guyanese government. The government's decision to nationalize the property of Reynolds has won support from the people of all strata throughout the country. Many organizations have passed resolutions firmly demanding the nationalization of Reynolds' property. □

**VOTE,
or shut up.**

ISSUES BEHIND THE GREAT QUEBEC STUDENT STRIKE

BY PAUL HOCH

The situation of French Quebecois in Canada closely resembles the plight of Blacks in America. Last month 1,000 French (and some English) students went on strike in Quebec. In the following essay, Professor Paul Hoch of the Humanities Department, Dawson College, Montreal, defines the issues behind the "Great Quebec Student Strike."

(Quebec, Canada) - The recent walkout of College of General Education (CEGEP) students across the province of Quebec in Canada in support of student loans and bursaries (grants) reflects in miniature the growing instability of the Western capitalist economies and the gathering rebellion of its victims. Coming just days before the latest general strike in France, the collapse of the automobile industry, the national coal strike in the U.S., and the growing social breakdown in Italy, this seemingly "trivial" student strike, involving 100,000 high school and junior college students, well illustrates the state of things to come.

DEPRESSION

As the capitalist world moves closer to economic depression, all sectors of the economy are placed in an ever-tightening pinch. One day it is mass layoffs in the automobile industry. The next it is a "computer error" holding up student loans. The next it will likely be major cutbacks across the public sector, including education and welfare spending. And, finally, a full scale collapse.

Already the future scenario is becoming quite clear. And even the latest public opinion polls show that most people have a pretty good idea of the dim shape of things to come. Most people, that is, outside the ivory towers. In colleges and universities, however, teachers and students still teach and study their little courses largely as if nothing were happening. Teachers in the so-called careers and professions still busily prepare students for nonexistent jobs. Teachers in the liberal arts still by-and-large work to prepare students to dabble in a leisured upper class culture few will be able to afford.

In this sense, the de facto cutback on student loans, and the student strike that resulted, must be viewed as the embryonic intrusion of the real world's iceberg up into the ivory towers. It is not surprising that many professors were outraged by this,



PAUL HOCH, professor of Humanities, Dawson College, Montreal.

preferring instead their pretense of preparing students for a nonexistent world. Others, including the leadership of the FNEQ teachers unions, to their credit, realized that something serious was afoot and generally supported the student strikers. But again quite predictably, most teachers in the sciences and so-called careers (and not a few of the arts teachers as well) saw the whole thing as a "plot" by what they called a handful of lazy arts students bent on disrupting the educational system.

The Quebec government's Minister of Education was not so stupid as this. He admitted that the students had some valid gripes, and that their strike had been constructive in raising the "issues." But, again quite predictably, he tried to narrow down these issues to the purely bureaucratic aspects of computers fouling up the processing of student loans.

The teachers who denounced the student strike are, on the whole more to be pitied than scorned. Having themselves been trained for a comfortable niche in industry or university teaching, in which they were expected to do their job and not worry too much about the overall purposes of the mob, they naturally find it upsetting that rapidly growing groups of students, workers, and even other teachers are beginning to question the purpose of it all. They would of course like to dismiss it all as just another communist "plot." But in the backs of their minds an awareness is gradually penetrating of the magnitude of the social/economic breakdown to come. At the moment they are violently torn between recognizing the situation for what it is (which implies getting together with others to do something about it) or continuing to keep one's head in the sand and pretending that nothing is really wrong.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

WORLD SCOPE



PUERTO RICO

Eleven thousand U.S. soldiers are being transferred from West Germany to Puerto Rico to reinforce the U.S. puppet regime's National Guard, the Italian daily *Lotta Continua* reports. In a letter to the United Nations, Carmen Lopez, an official of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, denounced the mounting American repression in Puerto Rico. Demanding an end to U.S. colonial domination in her country, Ms. Lopez said: "Tens of thousands of workers have already been illegally arrested. The objective of the U.S. government is to destroy the workers' movement, and in particular, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party."

LAOS

A former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)-financed guerrilla group here seized the provincial capital of Ban Mouci Sai last week, taking control of the airport and government buildings. The one-time mercenaries, trained and paid by the CIA during the war in Laos, demanded the disbandment of the national assembly, implementation of the peace accord, neutralization of Ban Mouci Sai, repeal of an anti-opium law and adoption of an 18-point Pathet Lao program (The Pathet Lao is a revolutionary group which makes up part of the Laotian coalition government.)

PERU

The government of Peru has announced the upcoming nationalization of the U.S.-run All America Cables and Radio Incorporated and the British-run Cable West Coast Company. Both companies, which will be taken over by the government on March 1, will be administered by the Peruvian Ministry of transport and Communications.

VENEZUELA

The Venezuelan government recently announced that it is reopening diplomatic ties with Cuba.

Relations between the two countries were broken in 1961. When Venezuela alleged that Cuba was sending weapons to Venezuelan guerrillas. A written complaint was sent to the Organization of American States two years later.

ENTERTAINMENT

WE MUST EDUCATE

We must educate
to adminstrate things
not humans.
To stimulate the necessity
Of a human cultural awareness

We must educate
To separate from reactionary
ideas
And the intractable oppressor,
To integrate ourselves into the
social force
That will eliminate the exploitation
of man by man.

Pervis Fenner, Jr.
Mineral Wells, Texas

THIRTEEN

Once mother told me,
"You were born in the Year of the
Dog*
And when the next Year of the
Dog comes
You will be thirteen and strong
enough
To help your father in the
ricefields."

Now I am thirteen
But I have seen no dogs in our
village:
"They would disturb the guer-
rillas at night,"
My mother said softly.

Nor have I seen my father:
"He gave his life for the
mountains and rivers of
Vietnam,"
My mother said, weeping

Le Minh Thu
(age 11)
Vietnam

*(Vietnamese count the years in a
cycle of 12, each year correspond-
ing to an animal.)

a voteless
people is a
hopeless
people.

MOVIE REVIEW

"GODFATHER II": MAKING IT IN THE
MELTING POT

(Oakland, Calif.) — *Godfather II* is about a group of people usually called "The Mafia" or organized crime — "making it" in America. These people, however, are no more criminal than the system that molded them.

Had some migrants to these shores at the turn of the century not engaged in illegal activity, they never would have acquired a share of American wealth and power, which generally goes only to native WASPs (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants) by birthright.

Godfather II, through artfully detailed flashbacks, depicts the circumstances and conditions out of which "The Mafia" grew in the "great melting pot," America. The many migrants to this country in search of opportunity found only poverty, as did young Vito Corleone (the godfather in the first *Godfather* movie).

In the abject poverty of New York City lived Vito (Robert de Niro). When fired from his job at a grocery store, he turns to burglary. His brilliant career starts when he kills the hated "Black Hand," who collected protection taxes in the neighborhood. The act wins him the respect of his community and he grows into a Don — the Godfather.

The film focuses primarily on Michael Corleone (Al Pacino), Vito's son and successor as Godfather. Michael is cold, calculating and violent. But the movie is no more violent than many others. Its more realistic



AL PACINO as Michael Corleone in *The Godfather, Part II*

portrayal of violence apparently gives the film its reputation for being terribly violent.

Godfather II deserves credit for its realistic portrayal of history. Michael Corleone, the modern Godfather, plots in the film to keep "the family" alive amidst new historical developments: socialist revolution and Congressional investigations.

Cuba, before the popular revolution led by Fidel Castro, was a haven of organized crime. Cuban dictator Batista had in real life conferred with organized crime heads — their trade was called "tourism" — just as he had met with American corporate executives to arrange the fierce exploitation of Cuba's people.

In Cuba, Michael observes government mercenary soldiers

trying to arrest a rebel, who rather than be taken alive, sets off explosives on his body, killing himself, as well as a number of soldiers: revolutionary suicide. Michael warns that it would be better to pull the casino and hotels out of Cuba before the corrupt Batista regime topples. The revolutionaries can win, says Michael, because they are fighting for a cause, while the mercenaries fight for money only.

When the people force Batista's resignation, Michael barely escapes Havana, as the spirited masses take control of the city.

Back in the States, Michael testifies at the Congressional hearings on organized crime. The hearings demonstrate that the "mob" is more powerful than Congress. The Congressmen who are seemingly unbehind to the gangsters cannot produce any evidence against them. One "mafia-owned" congressman's vehement speech in defense of the civil rights of Italian-Americans charges that Corleone and family are merely scapegoats for Italian-American prejudice.

A comment on *Godfather II* would be incomplete without the mention of Hyman Roth (Lee Strasberg), who depicts the real life of Meyer Lansky, the notorious, elusive chairman of the National Crime Syndicate. Roth's activity and relationship with the Mafia seems quite similar to what has been discerned of Lansky's connection in real life. Whether the movie-version outcome of the relationship really occurs, remains to be seen.

Although *Godfather II* is long — three and one-half hours — it would be easy to sit through a couple more hours. — B.B. □

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INVESTIGATE THE C.I.A.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

"They recruited plants, informers and doublers" (double agents), the source told *The Times*. "They were collecting information and when counterintelligence collects information, you use all of those techniques. It was like a little FBI operation."

Angleton, for 31 years an employee of the CIA, resigned last week following the disclosures of *The Times*. He claimed, however, that he was not involved in the domestic intelligence operations of the CIA.

A second reference in *The Times* story to the Black Panther Party is contained in a quote from a former high-level aide to the CIA's former chief, Helms. This source told *The Times* that Richard Ober, a long-time counterintelligence official who worked closely with Helms in the executive offices of the Agency, "had unique and very confidential access to Helms. I always assumed he was mucking about with Americans who were abroad and then would come back; people like the Black Panthers," the source is quoted as saying.

The Times writes that despite intensive interviews, little could be learned about the procedures involved in the domestic spying operations except that the operation was kept carefully shielded from other units inside the CIA. □

SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Panther Party, and her lawyer, Mr. Bernard Jaffe of New York City.

At the state banquet celebrating the 25th anniversary of the creation of the People's Republic of China held in Peking on the night of September 31, Mrs. DuBois was honored by being seated at the head table presided by Premier Cho En-lai and occupied by top leaders of China and special guests including heads of state and governments. Five thousand persons attended the spectacular affair.

Last year the University of Massachusetts announced the acquisition of the very valuable papers of Dr. DuBois. Mrs. DuBois came to Amherst from Cairo last May to make the formal presentation and to announce the publication of the first volume of a series of unpublished writings and letters by the University of Massachusetts Press.

Mrs. DuBois is expected to reside in Amherst during her stay in the U.S. □

"CoEVOLUTION QUARTERLY"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

In a departure from the Party's theoretical writings, an excerpt from *And Bid Him Sing*, a novel written by Brother David G. Du Bois, appears in the *CoEvolution Quarterly*. *And Bid Him Sing* will be published this March by Ramparts Press. Brother David, a talented veteran journalist, is Editor-In-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE and also the Official Spokesman for the Black Panther Party. *And Bid Him Sing* is a suspenseful story revolving around the experiences of a Black-American living in Egypt at the time of the outbreak of the 1967 Middle East War.

The *CoEvolution Quarterly* provides the reader with a concise, thorough explanation of the work, in service of the people, that the Black Panther Party is engaged in throughout the U.S. and the world. You can't go wrong by purchasing a copy for only \$2.00. Look for it on newsstands throughout the country.

It may also be purchased from Central Distribution on 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621.

Make checks or money orders payable to Central Distribution. □

SALIM SALIM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

1966, one would have expected that the international community would exert effective pressure on South Africa to vacate Namibia. I can really understand the exasperation of our brothers in the Namibian liberation movements at the U.N.'s failure to act effectively on the implementation of its own resolution with respect to the territory.

On the initiative of some Western countries, an attempt was made, and African states agreed, to resolve the Namibian question with the Vorster regime through dialogue between the Secretary-General and Mr. Vorster. In the event, the South African regime exploited this dialogue to its own advantage in order to further its Bantustan policies in Namibia. So we are back almost to square one in terms of South Africa's responsibilities with the territory.

However, there are a number of options left to the United Nations. The most ideal option of course, is to ensure that the full meaning and provisions of the U.N. Charter are enforced; to ensure that South Africa vacates the territory.

TO BE CONTINUED

WOMEN ARM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Linda Scott further testified that she eventually lapsed into unconsciousness. Upon awaking, she crawled several blocks to a house, notified the police and was taken to Parkland Hospital.

Cole claimed he did not rape Linda Scott, but that she propositioned him in a parking lot, after he had had "12 to 14 drinks." They engaged in several sex acts, he said, and he then beat her when he discovered his money missing.

The leaflet declares: "In this case, as in most rape cases, the victim is on trial and judgement is passed on her...our present laws enable evidence and testimony concerning the woman's past to be brought out in the trial. But no such evidence is admitted concerning the accused. Until this is changed, the court systems will continue to victimize women in rape cases." The leaflet concludes: "WASP believes Linda has been twice assaulted first by Pete Cole, then by our society through its judicial process."

WASP, a predominantly White group, states as its first objective: "to become proficient in the use of various forms of weaponry," and declares, "We support immediate and drastic retaliation against all rapists." □

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SPORTS

BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Judge Garrity had ordered the School Committee to draw up, submit, and approve a citywide school desegregation plan for next fall on December 16, but minutes before the plan was due, the Committee voted 3 to 2 against approving it. The three Committee members who voted against the plan were cited for contempt.

Judge Garrity's order followed three months of violent White opposition to the busing of Black students to South Boston schools to achieve integration. Two weeks ago several South Boston schools were forced to close down temporarily in an effort to avert further violence.

Judge Garrity has not yet imposed punishment on the three School Committee members — John J. Kerrigan, John J. McDonough and Paul J. Ellison.

At the hearing, Judge Garrity noted the Committee's decade of resistance to school busing and said, "This pattern of delaying, delaying has simply got to end." The Committee "for years followed a policy of plan, plan, plan — delay, delay, delay."

Judge Garrity said that his reason for ordering the Committee to approve the plan was that such approval implied the responsibility for implementing it. Without the Committee's backing, he said, chances for success were minimal.

Meanwhile, the School Committee voted unanimously last week to appeal Judge Garrity's desegregation order to the U.S. Supreme Court. Immediately following the Committee's 5-0 vote, the law firm of Hale and Dorr asked permission to withdraw from the case in behalf of the Committee.

The Committee's decision to appeal Judge Garrity's finding that Boston schools are segregated and his order to desegregate them by busing come four days after the ruling was upheld by the U.S. Court Appeals for the First Circuit. □

KLAN DRAGON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Meanwhile, Charles Krom, a member of Council 82, which represents the 248 correctional officers at the prison, has called on the Department of Corrections to investigate what he has described as "irresponsible" statements by Mrs. Lorie. Krom charged that her accusations of harassment by the Klan had smeared the reputation of the correctional officers. □

DAVE MEGGYSEY TAKES THE COVER OFF PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL

(Chicago, Ill.) - Dave Meggysey was a star linebacker for the St. Louis Cardinals. Then in 1969, at the peak of his professional career, he quit football to write *Out of Their League*, the book which "took the cover off" football in America. The following is part of an interview, done last February, between Dave and Rising Up Angry, a radical Chicago newspaper.

RUA: Why did you quit playing professional football?

DM: I got pretty involved in the antiwar movement—at the time Nixon and the club owners and the television networks were trying to make football into a tremendous patriotic spectacle. During half times they had jets flying over and introduced Green Beret "Heroes." In 1969 in St. Louis, I passed an antiwar petition around the locker room, and 37 out of 47 guys signed it. Coach Winner (now the New York Jet's coach) was really pissed. It was mid-season and I was really playing well. After the next practice, I was benched for the rest of the year. Being humiliated and powerless brought it home to me what the nature of the game was.

RUA: Do the players on a team generally get along—especially when there are racial differences?

DM: When I was at St. Louis, there was a struggle around racism, because the coaches and owners wanted only a certain number of Blacks on their team. A couple of racist players made it

rough by name calling and petty harassment. So the Blacks got together and wrote up a series of demands. They said if the changes don't come down, we're going to the media, and there'll be hell to pay. A bunch of White players got behind them.

RUA: Did most players respect the coaches or owners?

DM: Not really. Not anyone I know. Some coaches like Lombardi had enough personal power to control people's minds, but in a fascist way. Coaches act like complete autocrats. Like lifers in the service. Younger guys feel about the owners the way most people feel about their boss. Pissed off—but not knowing what to do about it. Especially the older guys are getting involved with the player's association—setting up a standard working class union. The association has come very quickly from being a rubber stamp organization to what it is today. This is due mostly to guys like Bernie Parish, who travelled around and pointed out certain economic facts of life.

The gross profits of the league increased by 2,300 per cent from 1950 to 1965, but the players' revenues increased by 76 per cent. The average playing career in the league is 4½ years. Our life expectancy is 54 years of age because we do take a lot of punishment. The pension starts at 55. Players are more and more identifying themselves as work-



DAVE MEGGYSEY, former pro football standout.

ing class people instead of professionals.

RUA: Judging from your talks at different schools, do you think things are changing?

DM: I usually find a scene where a lot of guys will be hostile to what I'm talking about at first, and some will be pretty hip. But as we talk about their conditions as an athlete and really get into what they're about as human beings, they start to understand their situation. We talk about getting more democratic working conditions, getting out from under the controls put on them at most schools. □

DETROIT AUTO LAYOFFS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

this, nobody comes in for a haircut," he explains. "When they're hungry, they cut their own hair."

Some of the only places in town doing booming business are the coffee shops near the unemployment offices. People wait in line a few hours, then run to the nearest shop for coffee or a hot dog to take back to the line.

Auto repair businesses are also doing well since fewer people can afford to buy new cars, and are having their old ones repaired to last another year.

Ironically, the only auto plant in town that is working to capacity is the Cadillac plant whose cars range in price from \$8,000 to \$12,000. Cadillac workers are even working overtime — 9 hours a day, six days a week.

The City agencies are also severely overloaded, unable to cope with all the unemployment, welfare, and food stamp cases. The number of families who receive food stamps in the industrial areas of Michigan, for instance, has increased 85% in one year.

In addition, the layoffs will cost the state and cities money in lost taxes which will probably mean a cutback in services.

It is estimated that 13 million jobs nationally are involved in industries dependent on the auto industry. So a slump on the assembly line means a slump in many other factories as well. And a good many of these related industries are located in Detroit.

(We thank *Liberation News Service* for this article.) □

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ETHIOPIA ANNOUNCES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

report on civilian feeling and to advise on constitutional and social issues. Its 60-odd members have been elected from and by the employees of each of the ministries and of a number of other official and semi-official bodies.

One of the Civilian Advisory Council's first tasks is to review and revise the draft constitution to accord with the declared philosophy of the present leaders of the country, summed up in the slogan "Ethiopia Tikdem" or "Ethiopia First."

COUNCIL

Popular forces throughout the country have responded to the creation of the Civilian Advisory Council as an indication of the Provisional Military Council's serious intent to work toward the re-introduction of civilian rule.

Students and teachers throughout the country are registering for the National Work Program that the military authorities ordered during the summer. Under this program university and high school students and teachers are to go out into the countryside to devote the rest of this academic year to taking part in a massive onslaught on illiteracy and in other projects to improve the political, social and material well-being of the rural population.

During the last few weeks, writes *Africa* magazine, the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the ruling body in Ethiopia, has revealed itself to have a considerable organizational structure. Its 120-odd members are drawn from all of Ethiopia's defense and police forces, each important unit having been given the right to elect one or more representatives.

To study, recommend and act on various particular issues, the Council has divided itself into a number of 8 to 10 person subcommittees. Members of one of these subcommittees have, for instance, recently visited both Mogadishu, Somalia and Khartoum, Sudan to establish direct relations between the Council and the governments of these important neighboring countries.

In addition, the Council has established local committees accountable to itself in each of the provincial capitals, many district centers and in every military base, in order to make known the military government's decisions, actions and policies in these areas, and to represent local opinion and desires to the Council. □

Letters to the Editor

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

Dear Sir:

My name is Frank Bradley and I'm Black, thirty-three years of age as of the 23rd day of October, and at the present time I am serving a twenty year maximum prison term at the Washington State penitentiary at Walla Walla, Washington.

I wish to bring my case and the supreme injustice that befalls the majority of the Black race here in the State of Washington (especially in the smaller towns and communities), to full awareness to the mass public and the country's top officials.

My troubles started in Bellingham, Washington, which is located in the Northwest corner of the State of Washington. Of Bellingham's approximately 84-85,000 residents (Whatcom County), approximately 2,500 persons are Lummi Indians, and approximately 200 are Black; the remainder is of the White race. This unbalanced ratio is due largely to the fact that Bellingham had incorporated laws prohibiting Blacks from being caught within the city limits after sundown. I know that a couple of years ago these laws were still in the incorporated laws of that town, and the same laws, as of this writing, could possibly still be withstanding.

I am now serving time for the infamous crime of rape, of which I am unequivocally innocent. The (supposed) victim being of the white race is what turned a Washington Trial Court into a complete circus.

Rape is defined as "to seize and take away by force or threats of gravity of bodily harm," which, in my case, was never used nor testified to in the court. Nevertheless, I was convicted on two counts of rape by an all white jury in an all white courtroom.

The alleged rape was supposed to have happened on different days at different times, after which the victim was off shopping, going to laundromats and driving alone in between these alleged "rapes." When I went for my arraignment, I was told that I had raped the 22-23 year old woman three different times, but after realizing how ridiculous that sounded they (the authorities) dropped one count and charged me with two counts.

The woman was not the type of woman a man would have to rape, as a couple of men in Bellingham wanted to testify, however, because her "character" wasn't on trial, I was advised that I couldn't have any witnesses. These men were willing to testify on my behalf knowing full well that their testimonies could possibly destroy their marriages. I had also a few witnesses that were going to come to Washington, from California in order to testify on my behalf; these witnesses knew the woman for the troublemaker that she is. I was also refused the witnesses and they had to be told that their testimonies wouldn't be accepted and, therefore, to save themselves the expense...

The ex-city prosecutor and three other attorneys, on different occasions, came to the Whatcom County Jail to let me know what I already knew: that I had indeed been railroaded.

My plight, I know, is not an uncommon one: it happens throughout this country to other men of the Black race, therefore I appeal to you and your organization for assistance for I realize that justice must come to me by way of the public media as outreaching as yours. I thank you in advance for any and all assistance you are able to give.

Very truly yours,
Frank L. Bradley #240 274
P.O. Box 520
Walla Walla, Wash. 99362

P.S. My appeal is being handled by Attorney Kevin Downes of Bellingham and the Honorable Charles S. Conley, attorney of Montgomery, Alabama.

Dear Black Panthers,

I would like very much for you to put me on your list to receive your newspapers.

How much is the subscription for prisoners, if there is a cost?

Plus I am interested in particular with past articles, papers, literature, news events and statements, etc., on your progress and movement policies, etc., so I can bring myself up to date on your progress, deeds, etc., through a thorough understanding of your background or history, despite the little I know already.

I am lacking in info when I attempt to defend and explain your policies to less aware brothers (here in Patuxent) who are sometimes doubting and questioning the wisdom of your party's tactics, etc. without realistic grounds to do so.

Theoretically, I want to clear up some or all (if possible) controversial irrelevant issues among these guys and esp. the fat mouths whose concealed dread and antirevolutionary sentiment compels them to doubt socialism as the only "sound" solution to the people's, Blacks in particular, problems in the U.S.

Sincerely, of the left—policy and elements.

"Greetings, love for, and all power to the People—and workers particularly."

Comrade Rudy
Jessup, Md.

□ □ □

RACISM CONTINUES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

at installations participating in this study."

Blacks receive twice as much punishment as Whites for such minor offenses as disrespect and provoking gestures. The Defense Department Task Force reported that of the 1,471 enlistees tried by the racist court-martial system during its investigation, 34.3 per cent were Black.

Commanding officers typically use pretrial confinement as a means to impose discriminatory punishment. The Congressional Black Caucus reported that in 1971, 50 per cent of the airmen held in pretrial confinement were Black. In addition, military prisons contain a disproportionate number of Black G.I.s. In 1971 the Justice Department found that Blacks comprised 30 per cent of those in Army stockades and 53 per cent of those in Air Force prisons.

To counter racism in the military, Black and other minority G.I.s badly need community support in their struggle for justice and equality. □

CHARLOTTE 3

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

from the beginning. "The Water-gate conspirators are being brought to justice," a recent Alliance statement read, "for their crimes against the Democrats and other politicians. It is now long past time to bring them to justice for their greater crimes against the Black liberation and other people's movements -- and to set their victims free."

(We thank *Liberation News Service* for the information in the above article.) □

QUEBEC STRIKE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

For example, at the height of the strike one learned humanities professor debated with me on the "legality" of students throwing up a picket line. I had to explain to him that when oppressed groups call a strike, they do so to change the existing "legality," not perpetuate it.

The CEGEPs strike in this sense represents another of the growing number of cracks in the business-as-usual facade. It is important because it showed that French and English students can act together in the face of the economic breakdown, and that increasing groups of teachers within the FNEQ unions will support them... □

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PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE-FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.



SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT [S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Intercommunal Youth Institute.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."

—Huey P. Newton

PRISONERS' DREAMS

I
Prisoners dream prison dreams of life
That can never ever be —
Come
And check it out.
Ask yourself
Why
Does it have to be
This way?
This way, this way
Of merely wanting
That oh-so-precious "opportunity" to be —
Come
Where that basic gesture is made
For life is met
With .45 caliber Sub-Thompson fire.

II
Prisoners were unarmed but shot
Nonetheless
Becoming less and less
With the expenditure of shells — they were
Live, Moving, monstrous
Death objects
For those whose names were
Changed to numbers
To fit toe tags and coffins
Where people are put
After being sprawled out
Without even a chance
To chance their dream
Of once again being (long ago) seen
Humanly
As you are,
Human.

III
Prisoners need to hear the talk
Talk about the need to know
— Yes there's a need
A need to know it's alright
To live
But how?
Can we live together?
After having been born?
In antagonistic conflict?
Where life is? (Where is life?)
Threatened by the unloving?
Uncaring about each other?
World?
(And prisoners need to hear that?)

IV
Prisoners have been sentenced
"To life in prison"
And you don't seem to see that
To spend one's life in prison really means
To die
To die locked up
Caged in high-rise walls
That cut off the sun
The moon
The stars don't shine any longer
Because one is gagged and bound
And bound
And bound to meet a day in life
Of death.

V
Prisoners find it hard to get out
Alive
The same way they came in
And you can call it just one of those things
(Mishap) if you wish to
But you must call it
Right
After death.

VI
Prisoners lie
But you never have
Heard them (have you?) in the hole —
There they are
Are they there
Lying
In a hole?
You take it for granted
That they are
There lying
Lying there
Like all the others
Dead bodies don't lie
Dead bodies just lie
Silently.

VII
Prisoners dream prison dreams of life
Of living
People
But really they are
People
Inside the walls
People
Inside themselves
People
Dying.

VIII
That's no dream for prisoners
It's a real nightmare for people
Who would deny a human dream.

johnny larry spain
San Quentin Prison
8-5-74

ASAC